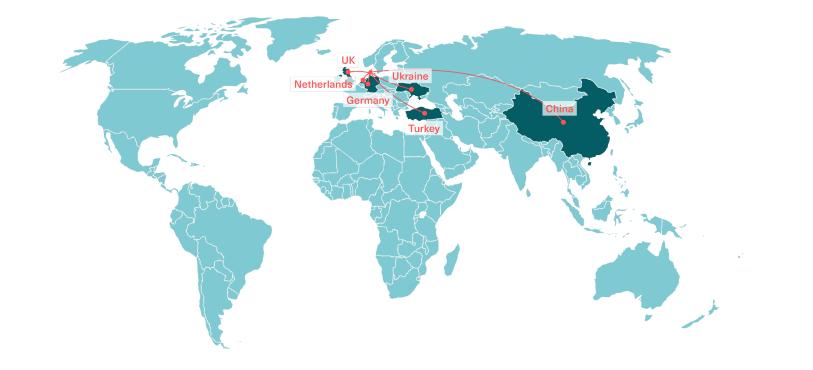
Experiences and tools from Denmark

DISTRICT HEATING IN DENMARK

- 33,000 km across Denmark
- 64 % of all houses DHheated
- District Heating: 17 % of DK's final energy demand

Global Cooperation - District Heating Where do we operate?





What we do in the Danish Energy Agency





Background on knowledge centre in China

• Partners:

- Danish Energy Agency (DEA)
- Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2)
- China Renewable Energy Engineering Institute (CREEI)
- Aims
 - Provide a neutral and centralised platform for knowledge regarding the exchange of Sino-Danish experiences on district heating
 - Preserving and formalising some of the knowledge and materials created in the project to ensure its availability after the project life-time



Work scope

- 1. On-line platform of knowledge sharing with open access for Chinese users
- 2. On-site technical support to build capacities on energy mapping and planning to local stakeholders in Beijing China





Virtual knowledge sharing platform

- Knowledge Management System (KMS) hosted by C2E2 with separate entrance
 - Brief introduction of the energy mapping and planning and its potential in China
 - 45-minute PPT with pre-recorded presentations on the specific technologies, benefits and outcomes in energy mapping and planning, and potential applications in China
 - Training modular for DHAT
 - Case studies for specific technologies in DH ('technology approaches')
 - Case studies for specific approaches and methodologies



District Heating Assessment Tool (DHAT)

District Heating Assessment Tool (DHAT)

DHAT is an Excel-based tool that

- Compares heat sources and evaluates the technical and economical performance hereof
- Illustrates some of the main aspects when doing heat planning
- Must be used in early planning stages (prefeasibility studies)
- Includes Danish default data to get the project calculations going
- Enables you to get an overview of your desired heat system

DHAT is divided in three areas:

Production

Distribution

Demand



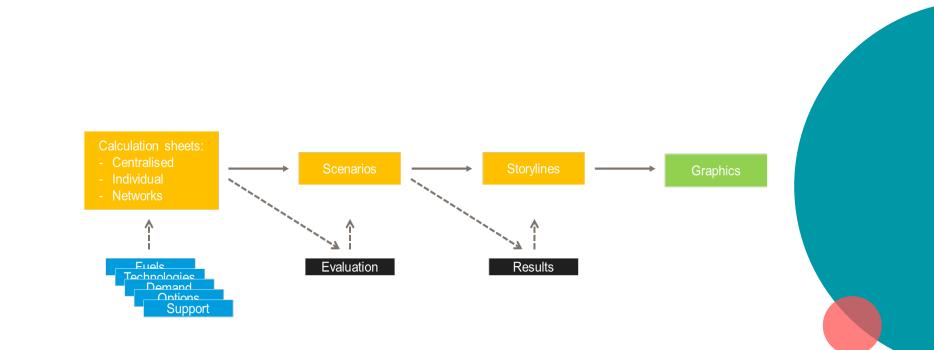
Modelling in general (compared to business cases)

Main considerations regarding modelling tools:

- Simplification and standardization
- Results are indicative
- Degree of detail (in results) is at some point limited due to uncertainties (in inputs)
- Modelling gives you estimates and cannot replace specific project calculations



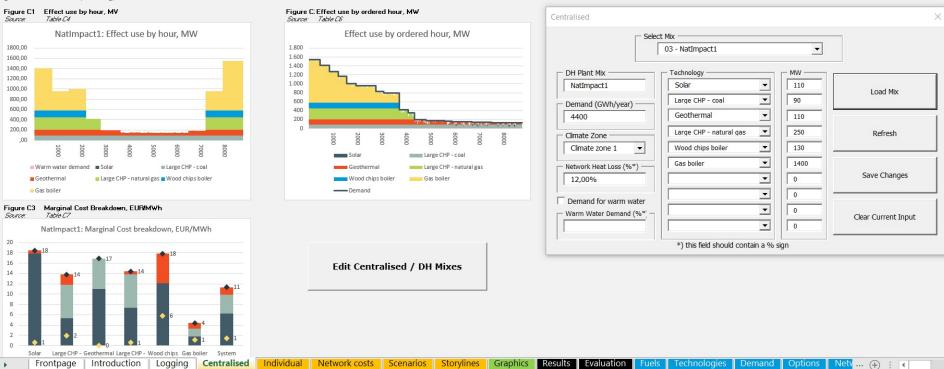
Structure





A B C D E Centralised plant mixes

Timing, merit order and fuel use by technology.



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Danish Energy
Agency

